

GUIDELINE	PERFORMANCE	EXCEPTIONS
1) Operator Responsibilities a) Operators should be able to recognize out-of-specification process parameters, adverse trends, and be familiar with corrective actions	1) Operator Responsibilities a) Operators are trained to respond to out-of-specification process parameters and adverse trends. See <a href="#">OPM 10.1</a> , "Occurrence Reporting," and <a href="#">OPM 6.1.2</a> , "Response to Chipmunk Interlocks." A call-in-list of system experts is maintained and, if necessary, operators will shut down the system or the entire program in order to maintain a safe status.	1) Operator Responsibilities None
2) Operator Knowledge a) Operators should be knowledgeable of processes and safety that affect operation and should be able to analyze off-normal situations and take action to correct the causes. Examples of process information include:  i) Water pH, and conductivity  ii) Hazards associated with chemical storage  iii) Properties and hazards of such gases as hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, chlorine, and halon  iv) Water-treatment equipment use  v) Knowledge of operating limits, characteristics of off-normal and unique processes, and associated response and recovery conditions	2) Operator Knowledge a) Operators are knowledgeable of processes and safety that affect operation and are able to analyze off-normal situations and take action to correct the causes. Examples of process information include:  i) Cooling system parameters such as pressure  ii) Hazards associated with chemical storage. See <a href="#">OPM 1.8</a> , "Hazard Communication"  iii) Properties and hazards of gases. See <a href="#">OPM 8.13.3</a> , "Introduction of Explosive Gas Into the Experimental Area" and <a href="#">OPM 8.12.2</a> , "Securing Explosive Gas Devices From Operation"  iv) Knowledge of cooling towers, evaporative coolers and water treatment systems. See <a href="#">Process Evaluations</a> , <a href="#">EMS Specific Training</a> and <a href="#">Operational Control Forms</a> .  v) Knowledge of operating limits, characteristics of off-normal and unique processes, and associated response and recovery conditions. See <a href="#">OPM 2.5</a> , "Operations Safety Limits," <a href="#">OPM 10.2</a> , "Response to Water Spills," and <a href="#">Operational Control Forms</a> .	2) Operator Knowledge None

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3) Operator Response to Process Problems a) Operators should be capable of making the appropriate responses to process conditions	3) Operator Response to Process Problems a) Operators are trained to make appropriate responses to process conditions. See, for example, and <a href="#">OPM 6.1.3</a> , "Response to Chipmunk Alarms" and <a href="#">Operational Control Forms</a> .	3) Operator Response to Process Problems None
4) Communication Between Operators & Process Personnel a) Operators should receive reports from, and communicate with, process personnel about important process matters	4) Communication Between Operators & Process Personnel a) Operators of unique processes report to the Operations Coordinator in the MCR. See <a href="#">OPM 2.1</a> , "AGS Operations Organization and Administration." Shift logs and Trouble Reports are used to communicate important process matters. See <a href="#">Accelerator Operations</a> .	4) Communication Between Operators & Process Personnel None